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New-Bork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1808.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Trainuws," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NO TRIBUNE TO-MORROW. New-Year being a holiday, not only by statute, but by long-continued custom very dear to all true New-Yorkers, THE TRIBUNE people propose to honor and to enjoy it as of old; hence, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow, Jan. 2, 1868. A Happy New-Year to one and all.

Law Intelligence, Real Estate, The Money and Other Markets may be found on the second pace of this morning's TRIBUNE. Foreign Items on the sixth, and Shipping Intelligence, Southern State News, land Religious News on the seventh.

The Cable this morning brings a report that King Theodorus, overcome by the fame of British prowess, has released the English caplives in Abyssinia.

Messrs. William H. and George Busteed of this city received a dispatch from Alabama, yesterday, informing them that their brother, Judge Richard Busteed, had been given up by his physicians. The family started for Alabama yesterday.

The Independent comes to us this week with the name of Mr. Theodore Tilton at its head as editor. Mr. Tilton has edited this paper for years, but as some of his Western friends have been circulating the report that he was about to retire and give his time to the Lyceum, this quiet method is taken of silencing such rumors. Freedom has few truer champions, journalism has no more worthy member, than Theodore Tilton. May he come to us in the platform and in the press for many, many years.

Our news from South America this morning is unusually interesting. The revolution in continues, and it was anticipated that the city would be bombarded by the besieging forces

The harmonious Democracy were unable to get through their primary in the Eleventh of innocent prisoners were underbidding and Ward without an old-fashioned Locofoco fight, underworking the laboring class of the North. in which pistols were discharged and limbs broken. The ballots were first stuffed, then demolished, and then the ballots were burned. Of course the election was unanimous.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR 1868. PRICE REDUCED.

From every quarter, friends write us that systematic, determined efforts are making, and with considerable success, to push into circulation journals which sympathized with the Rebellion during its progress, and are now moved and inspired by its fundamental principle that Liberty is rightfully the birthright, not of all men, but of White men, that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. A desperate effort is preparing to give ascendancy to this Reactionary principle in our Government through the triumph of its champions in the choice of our next President

The journals thus crowded into circulation by offering them at cost are neither so large or so varied in their contents, nor produced at anything like the cost of THE TRIBUNE. They are political merely or mainly, while our columns are more generally filled with Foreign Correspondence, Farming Intelligence, Litera-

Nevertheless, in deference to the representations of our friends, and in view of the momentous issues of our Presidential struggle now opening, we have resolved to offer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868 to clubs of fifty or more for One Dollar per annum: That is to say: for fifty dollars we will send to one for one year, and any larger number at the same rate.

Our prices will be,

And one copy extra to the retter up of the

club. Additional copies at same price.
Fifty copies, to names of Subscribers... \$55 00
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This offer shall remain open for the entire month of January.

No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our Currency was at par with gold, no such paper but THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and THE TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. But the next election must be carried for Liberty and Loyalty, and we mean to do our part toward effecting that consummation.

We believe that the circulation of half a million copies of The Weekly Tribune during the coming year would be more effectual in influencing and confirming voters than five times their cost spent in the ordinary way just before election. Almost every Republican knows honest Democrats, who need only to be undeceived in order to vote right in the coming conost See to it that such are supplied with THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It costs but little, and the result will be permanent.

Friends who propose to cooperate with us! please send us your orders as promptly as may be. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau st., New-York.

1867.

The past year, compared with the six preceding years, has been like the dull, leader sky of a November day, contrasted with the howling tempests of March, the livid lightnings of July, or the dead chill and fleecy snows of December. A year of few great events or violent catastrophes, but of dun and dreary distrust that curtained the heavens and the souls of men in half-mourning. A year of no sweeping business failures, no financial panics, but one of constant doubt and anxiety in hasiness circles, a universal epoch of distrust, beginning with the highest, and extending to the lowest of our officials; running through every branch of industry-the mine, the factory, the farm-but especially the Southern plantation, exciting distrust in the relations of employers and employed, and nourishing everywhere the feverish desire for changes, overturnings, and revolutions in business and in politics. The destruction of life, labor, and capital,

occasioned by the Rebellion, which fell at first most heavily upon the South, has been undergoing a gradual diffusion of its effects during the past year, not only through the North, but throughout the civilized world. The interests of the various communities of mankind are so inseparably blended that if one section or country suffer, its sufferings is diffused over the whole, as pain inflicted on a single member writhes through the entire body, and reforms and benefits are diffused in like manner. The abolition of slave-labor at the South has given a greater freedom, i.e., a higher price to the entire labor of the North. Could emancipation have been accomplished peacefully, the increased independence of the working-class at the North would have been represented by a rise in wages and the profits of labor, with but a very slight offset in the increased cost of living. But when accomplished amidst the destruction and losses of a gigantic war, it comes so laden down with taxes and added cost of living as almost to outweigh the benefits derived from the change. Nevertheless, the year opened at the North with those combined and cooperative labor movements, not provoked by suffering, nor like the bread riots of England or of Paris, but originating among workmen who were all actually and profitably employed. They assembled in conventions, local, State, and national, and aimed in some way to embody the enlarged freedom which they conhour laws, and in cooperative movements which ments, a consequence of the growing freedom Arequipa, one of the districts of Peru, still of labor, were a diffusion of the effects of Southern emancipation. The lifting of body of operatives thrown out of employ,

Chilian waters. Don Marcial Martinez has been | could not but raise the compensation of the appointed Charge d'Affairs at Washington in eight millions of Northern workingmen and the place of Senor Blest Gana, who goes as women who were competing with them in the Chilian Plenipotentiary to England. In Bolivia, common labor mart of our national industry. Gen. Melgarejo, the Provisional President, has The labor of a slave, working at a cost of ten ordered the election of a Congress to elect his | cents per day, tends to reduce the wages of the freemen around him as much as if he were a freeman and that were his wages. The South was a great convict prison, in which 4,000,000 Offsetting this tendency in Slavery to lower the compensation for labor throughout the North, as well as the South, was the reduction ; of cost of living effected on behalf of the Northern laborer as a consumer of the products produced at a lower cost by the oppressions of slave labor than they could have been sold ticket, and to inspire the latter with a new for, had not the wages of the slave, a principal ingredient in their cost, been sto-While the Northern laborer bought his cotton goods cheaper because they were raised by unpaid labor, he sold his own labor cheaper by being obliged to compete with the same unpaid laborer, and, as the net result of Slavery, his loss exceeded his gain in about the proportion that his entire earnings exceeded the small portion of them which he expended for goods produced by slave labor. As certainly, therefore, as the whole is greater than a part, the Northern laborer was affected by the slavery and was made freer in the emancipation of the Southern slave. But while the freedom of labor is indispen-

sable to a fair division of the profits of industry, elements, in some sense, antagonistic to freedom, viz.: law, order, and security to capital, are essential to the continuance of industry itself. Throughout the Southern States, that mutual antagonism and distrust between the whites and blacks, which has been represented in the Government by the analogous conflict franchise. In Tennessee, on the other between the President and Congress, and by their respective policies of reconstruction, has not yet been reconciled. The year opened with the substantial overthrow by Congress of the President's policy basing reconstruction on the address fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE | white vote only, and conceding the control of the South to the late Rebels. Congress substituted the policy of universal suffrage, excluding only Rabels who had violated an official oath to join the Rebellion. They aimed so to reconstruct the South as would preserve the power in the hands of loyal, freedom-loving men, and prevent a Southern reaction toward Slavery. This has been the salient political event of the year, as it is one of the great leading events in the history of our country. Upon its wisdom the Republican party has staked not only its ascendancy but its existence. The influence of the Administration being thrown against the return of the Southern States to the Union on this basis, reconstruction is retarded. Industry in the ten reconstructing States, meanwhile, has been greatly embarrassed, but the consequences are by no means so serious as might have been expected to follow so great a social and political revulsion as the great Rebellion. The destitution is confined to those districts of Mississippi and Louisiana which have suffered from floods and the worm In other sections of the South the freedmen are working well, saving money, schooling their children, making little ado about politics except to vote, and have committed, as a race or class, few or no excesses. Their deposit of over \$8,000,000 in the savings banks during the year, and their great interest in their schools, are the best proofs of their advancing welfare. While, in 1866, under the workings of the President's policy, the mere intimation that colored citizens desired to vote caused a massacre at New-Orleans, another at Memphis, and threw the whole South into a ferment in which similar explosions at other points were imminent, in 1867 every black man in the ten States who desired has voted, with less violence than ever attended an election conducted

> by whites alone. Unfortunately, the reconstruction laws were so framed that the silence of those opposing their operation counted as effectively as their vote, and hence in many of the States the entire Rebel vote stayed away from the polls. But by whatever obstacles it has been embarrassed, the country has reason to be grateful that while Slavery in Rebeltion and Conservatism in its massacres have shed rivers of blood, Impartial Suffrage, like Emancipation, has never cost the country a life nor a tear, but has proved as stainless in operation as it is just in principle. Indeed, had it not been enacted, the social violence, the murders and oppressions of blacks, which began under the President's reconstruction policy would have already inaugurated that slow but malignant and festering war between the races which has impoverished the British West Indies. Nor is it fair to attribute the distress which prevails at the South in any degree to the delay in reconstruction, or even to emancipation. Had Slavery survived the war, and, still more, had the States been reconstructed on the President's plan, there would still have been a great present diminution in the production of cotton, as compared with the years before the war; and as the price fell from the war standard, the net result would have been one of heavy loss to the chief branch of Southern industry. This would ultimately have been felt in the suffering of the laboring [freedmen and poor whites.

> The immediate cause of the present poverty of the South, and its possible distress during the coming Winter, is a decline in its production occasioned by the war and the decline in the value of its staple product incident to peace. The entire shipment for the year will not exceed 1,750,000 bales, worth about \$87,000,000 in gold. The price is less than half that of hardly exceeds that of the years last preceding the war. To offset this, however, the South has produced more food than ever before, and it remains yet to be seen how much poorer the South is than under the old slave system, which kept them constantly a year or eighteen months in debt to the North for their food and clothing.

> Throughout the North, the crops for the year have been moderate, and the relief which might have ensued from an abundant supply has been wanting. There has been a general stringency, want of enterprise, and disposition among producers and manufacturers to be content with lying at anchor, rather than risk the sunken rocks, deceptive currents, and foaming designed to be in some degree protective has utterly failed to protect our in-

of economy; but no processions of the suffering, no soup-houses, no extreme want.

The burden of taxation has pressed too severely on industry of levery kind. Beside the current expenses of Government and interest on the public debt, the tax-payers have paid, including unfunded dabts, about \$475,000,000 on | to which there shall be no exceptions. account of the principal of the National debt since Aug. 1, 1865. Undoubtedly, a release from this excessive burden will be demanded and obtained for the coming year.

The various financial and industrial causes to which we have alluded, and the recreancy of the President, have contributed to dampen the ardor of the Republican party in all the elections held during the year, to turn over a portion of the floating vote to the Democratic lease of that life which it was thought its advocacy of Slavery, its hostility to the war and sympathy with the Rebellion, and its complicity with treason and assassination, had nearly annihilated. While the Republican party is in full possession of both houses of Congress and the Governor and Legislature of nineteen of the twenty-seven States now in the Union, the Democrats divide with it the power of the States of New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and Ohio, and have sole control of California, Kentucky, and Maryland.

The triumph of the Conservative or Rebel the result which would have been suffered in the entire South had the Republican party lacked the courage to extend the right of suffrage to the blacks. The Republicans of Maryland had at one time the power to make suffrage impartial, but dared not. As a fit consequence and punishment they now hold not a single office in the State, and are politically as helpless as the class which they feared to enhand, impartial suffrage has secured political control of the State the in the hands of men who were loyal during the war, and who were in favor of equal political and civil rights for all. The same experiment on a larger scale, with the same results, was ing a more brilliant series of humiliating deinevitable in the ten reconstructing States, To have admitted them on the Johnson policy, with their governments based on the white vote only, nine-tenths of which is distoyal and reactionary, disfranchising the blacks, who form nine-tenths of the loyal people of those States, would have been attended by the following

consequences, viz.: 1. The reënslavement of the blacks, if not by the restoration of the old slave laws, at least by the enactment of black codes, which would have subjected them in a mass to the whites, diately followed by a defeat on the Conference as the Jews were enslaved in a mass by the Egyptians.

2. The return of the triumphant Rebel States to the Union would have been a practical partnorship between the Union and the Rebellion, retaining in each all the explosive elements which had arrayed it in a five years war against the other, and liable at any moment to be dissolved, or again drenched in blood by a new 3. Their return would have saved the mon-

strous heresy of State Sovereignty, around which fatal error the Democratic party would have rallied, sure as before the war of the solid vote of the Southern States, and on which they would have elected the President in 1808, and a majority in both houses of Congress. The North being practically again at the feet of the South, there would have been, as of old, no security for peace save in submission to the demands of the Southern States.

4. The return of the Democratic-Rebel party of the North and South to power would have led to the repeal of the taxes and tariffs necessary to pay the interest on the national currencies and the substitution of a State currency-in fine, to all that could again place the heel of State Sovereignty on the neck of the ngtion, and the heel of the slaveholder on the neck of the freedman. Under the circumstances, the South believing that the North would never again incur the incalculable losses incident to another attempt to sustain the Uniou against rebellion, could probably by another effort have destroyed the Union, and blotted out the United States of America from the list of nations. From all these impending evils the adoption of impartial suffrage by Congress has rescued our beloved country. By a glance at the lists of registered voters, which include only those who have the right to vote in spite of all distrauchising clauses, it will be seen that the whites are in a majority in five of the ten Southern States. While the majority of the whites in each Southern State were disloyal, and are still reactionary, the returns from the elections show that the white loyal vote, reënforced by the colored vote, is in a majority in every Southern State. The following are the registered voters of all the States except Arkansas, in which the whites and the

loyal party are in a large majority: | Value | Whites | Whites | Whites | Whites | Yalisa | Ya Blacks. 90,350 93,450 82,907 88,925 71,657 79,585 47,430 104,000 Texas..... Virginia..... 595,838 673,669 1,269,571

In each of these States, if the question of Union or disunion, Slavery or freedom, were left to the white vote alone, the Union would be dissolved and Slavery restored. In each of them the same questions, if submitted to the vote of the whole people except only those who perjured themselves in joining the Rebellast year, while the amount exported lion, would be decided for Union and freedom. Were this fact the only argument for impartial suffrage, it would demonstrate its political necessity.

In Brazil, most of the South American Re-

publics, and Mexico, where suffrage is without distinction of race or color, they have been spared all the conflicts growing out of race. In the British West Indies, where suffrage was practically retained in the white race, the experiment has proved a Pandora's box of evils. Congress will adhere to impartial suffrage. The Republican party will sustain it by over-

whelming majorities. The Southern States will be reconstructed and the Union restored on that basis. The free labor of the South will in a few years renew the wealth which was breakers. Owing to the advance in rates of squandered in the vain effort to enslave it, and wages and cost of living, a tariff which was our country, with institutions wholly just and free, will advance more rapidly than ever before in industry, wealth and culture. Railsciously felt, in statutes known [as eight- dustry, as is shown in the fact that roads will be run from the North into the our imports have never been so large. South, crossing the great iron bands which would lift the employe into an employer, and Much of our manufacturing and mining now run only East and West, and connecting the operative into a capitalist. These move- capital is unable to compete with the lower- us commercially with a people whose chief priced foreign labor, and the enterprises it sus- misfortune has been that their markets tains are suspended. In spite of a considerable | were abroad instead of at home. Less devoted at present to the culture of cotton, four millions of laborers at the South there is no evidence as yet that the degree of the South will enter more largely into its of the Republic. Speculations were rife in from the condition of slaves, fed and want will at all approach that which our large manufacture, and thus substitute for the un-Chili respecting the designs of the Spanish worked like cattle, into the rank of cities have frequently experienced during paid labor of men the unpaid and cheaper

gence, and capital of the North will be dif- trict to make public proclamation of the vote fused throughout the South as soon as it can on the conclusion of the canvassing; the cansafely go there, and those who have fought most | vassing begins at the closing of the poll and persistently against progress and justice will continues without intermission until finished; participate in its blessings under the happy in- it is finished in most districts before midnight fluence of a commercial and financial amnesty

In looking abroad upon Europe we find Russia stendfastly and firmly sustaining like pains of Emancipation as ourselves. Prussia, like ourselves, is consolidating loosely confederated Germany into a united, powerful, and free empire, based on Universal Suffrage. Italy is struggling bravely for National Unity, as the means of perfecting individual freedom. France knows only Manhood Suffrage. Great Britain is moving toward it, circumspectly and too slowly for her own welfare. The world, despite all opposition, breathes freer at the end of each revolving year. Shall we question that these advances are irreversible?

NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN THE OLD WOKLD. The political situation of the Old World is to-day reviewed in the capitals of Europe in a number of imperial and royal New-Year's speeches. Occasionally, these speeches have given us a glimpse of great movements which were preparing, as in 1859, when Napoleon intimated his determination to aid Italy in expelling the Austrians from Lombardy. Generally, party in the latter State is a standing proof of | if the princes comment at all on the political situation, they give us nothing but vague remarks on their views, or, we should rather say, on their wishes, for it is not often that a prince owns up a defeat as frankly as the Emperor of Austria did after the battle of Sa-If the princes to-day could and would give

us a true statement of their experience during the past year, they might draw a most interesting picture of the state of the Old World. What, for instance, could be more entertaining and instructive than the confessions of Louis Napoleon? At home he succeeded in maintaining the stillness of the grave; but abroad, he may safely defy any living monarch in showfeats. There was, first, the inglorious end of that Mexican expedition, which the Emperor predicted would be a most glorious page in the history of his reign. Then followed the retreat in the Luxemburg question, when the Prussian veto compelled an abandonment of his longcherished desire for the annexation of German territory. Toward the close of the year, the cowardice of the Italian Government procured for Napoleon an apparent triumph over the Roman revolution; but this triumph was immequestion. Such is the record of France in the year 1867, and her prospects in the present year are by no means more bright. Italy all glowing with the most intense hatred of the sole opponent of her national unity; Germany with i firm hand pushing France out of her way, and advancing circumspectly to the proud position of the first Power of Continental Europe; Russia giving Napoleon notice to quit his meddling in the Eastern question-it only needs a full understanding of these three natural enemies of France to bring on a coalition more formidable than that against the first Napoleon. The great task of Louis Napoleon's reign to

make the principles which are at the bottom of all the European complications subservient to his personal ambition, is a signal failure. His influence on the transformation of Europe is nearly gone, and principles once more prove themselves stronger than men. For the present, the nationality question remains in the foreground: for Italians, Germans, Slavi, all justly see that it requires all the strength of a united nation to secure and to defeat political progress. Little principalities, like Parma and Modena in debt, to the emasculation from the Federal Italy, or Lippe and Waldeck in Germany, even Government of all its financial and political if they were exclusively inhabited by Republipowers, to consequent repudiation and national cans, can never hope to attain and to enjoy dishonor, to the destruction of our national the amount of political freedom to which a united Italy and a united Germany may aspire. Thousands of good Republicans, therefore, subordinate their longing for greater political freedom to the general movement for national unity. Now that the opposition of France to the progress of this great reconstruction movement has ceased to be effective, its complete success will probably not be far off. As Germany, Italy, and the Pan-Slavic Empire are rising, incoherent agglomerations, like Austria and Turkey, must go down.

The Progressive party of Europe will not exhibit its full strength until the nationality question is solved. It is now divided as to the best way of solving this question, and its disagreement procures for the Conservatives some temporary successes. Still, it continues to be powerful in all, and progressing in most European countries. It achieved last year great victories in England and Austria, and, at least, retained the ascendancy in Germany. It enters the new year full of hopes in a better future in every European country. The result, we trust, may correspond to its hopes.

The New-York Central Railroad has introduced a uniform pro-rata freight tariff along as entire line from Albany to Buffalo. This new, and, as we believe, wise policy, puts an end to a long-standing contest between the railroad and various local interests which suffered from the discrimination in tolls made in favor of Syracuse, Rochester, Batavia, Buffalo, and other points where the Eric Road entered into competition with the Central. The intermediate towns, which were charged high rates in order to compensate for this reduction, have often endeavored to push a pro-rata freight bill through the Legislature, but without success. The voluntary adoption of the measure by the new Board of Directors is an indication of a purpose to follow a liberal and sensible policy. We trust they will persevere in it. The rates of freight by the new tariff from points west of Syracuse will be 25 per cent lower than in any previous Winter.

Early in November, last year, the regular annual election in this State was held. The law-we are under the impression that law is still a thing existent-requires that the votes given at such election shall be canvassed and declared on a day about two weeks after the voting. That would give us about the middle of November for the act. Yesterday, the last day of the year, fifty-six days after the voting, the Board of Canvassers mustered courage to declare the result of the canvass - a result completely and to all intents sufficiently set forth by THE TRIBUNE on the morning after the election, which was the 6th of November. Now, why was this formal declaration deferred until the very last moment of the official existence of the Board of Supervisors? The Canvassers met, or should have met, on the 12th of November, last year. They knew, or should have known. within twelve hours all that is now known of the actual results of the election. It was their duty to declare the facts at once. Why did they not do so? There is a section of the law regulating elections (unless it has been surreptitiously repealed) which com-Government in sending he fleet back to laborers, demanding and receiving wages, peaceful times. There is stringency and need labor of machinery. The frugality, intelli- mands the canvassers in each election dis- erchief, white Cap-

-in all before sunrise. The County Canyassers cannot go beyond these returns; their duties are limited to arranging and adding up (the clerks do that) of the various district returns and the correction of manifest or very probable errors. Why, then, have they kept the returns open for six weeks after they knew all that could be known about the facts? Will any Supervisor answer?

The Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution "paying several clerks of the Court of Common Pleas \$250 each for search-"ing |for lost naturalization papers." Is there danger that somebody may question the enormous vote in certain sections where naturalized citizens congregate; or is it difficult to make the tally of the poll agree with the tally of the registry? What is the matter? And if anything is the matter, why set the court clerks to look for the papers? They do not keep them indeed, it is very generally known that they do .not even register them. The papers are taken away by the persons naturalized. Everybody knows that. Then why search for them? Did the Hoffmanites "pile. it up too strong?" Is it necessary to get out a few thousand antedated papers? There is no sense in searching for what the searchers very well know does not exist. Therefore, we must take this action as a notice for roundsmen and repeaters, and voters on dead men's papers, to come up and assist the clerks, by giving in extra and fictitious names, to fill the record of naturalization so as to correspond with the aggregate of so-called naturalized votes. It is most unpleasant to find your enthusiasm overdone. When a man "puts up a "job" for a thousand extra votes, it is excessively annoying to find his blundering agents making it fifteen hundred. No wonder there is a general search, and liberal pay, too, for "lost "naturalization papers." And several clerks are to be paid for the work. Good! Ex-Senator Fitzpatrick of Alabama has writ-

ten a letter on reconstruction-as every Southern gentleman apparently deems himself bound to do-and in it he says that he can hardly conceive a graver calamity to his people than the adoption of the proposed Constitution. Some of his objections we can understand, but others are hardly better than unworthy quibbling. The test-oath, which every man is bound to take before voting, swearing that he will obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the State of Alabama, he holds to be an odious imposition, because few are wise enough to know what those laws and constitutions are. The colored people cannot be educated to a level with their new condition, because experience proves that blacks and whites will not study in the same schools, and the Constitution makes no provision for teaching them separately. These objections are too trivial to be answered; but when Mr. Fitzpatrick puts in a plea for the disfranchised whites, who cannot rebel again, even if they wanted to, he has wisdom on his side.

There having been some legal dispute about certain votes for Supervisor at the late election, the Supreme Court of the State issued an order (mandamus) directing the Board of Canvassers to canvass such and such votes. With Eldridge-st, jail in their eyes, in case of refusal, they obeyed the order; but let Judge Leonard and the Supreme Court look to it-the Supervisors solemnly resolve that they "cxpress no opinion as to the legality of the ballots cast, or the "result thereof." If that is not contempt of court, we should like to know any act that would be. "No opinion," forsooth! Humph!

JUDGE BUSTEED ON HIS DEATH-BED.

TELEGRAM TO HIS FAMILY IN THIS CITY-THEIR DEPARTURE FOR ALABAMA.

The family of Judge Richard Busteed received a telegram yesterday morning from Mobile, informing them that the Judge was on his death-bed, his case having been pronounced hopeless by the three physicians who were attending him. Mrs. Busteed and two children-a son and daughter, aged respectively 13 and 21 years—and his brothers George and William H. Busteed, took the earliest train for the South. About four months ago, while on a visit the South. About four months ago, while on a visit North to his family, the Judge having been arged to resign his position, resolved to do so, and would probably have returned home ere this time had he not been delayed by a pressure of unfinished business

> THE DRAMA. MR. DICKENS.

Mr. Dickens read "David Copperfield" and Bob Sawyer's Party" to a large and brilliant audience. He never read with so much effect; and his hearers followed him with lusty and repeated cheers. At the close, Mr. Dickens stepped to the front and said : "Ladies and gentlemen: I wish you, from my heart of hearts, a happy, happy New Year." This is the only speech Mr. Dicken has made in America.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Lester Wallack at Wallack's Theater next

Pike's Opera-House will be opened to the unbits next Monday evening with Italian Opera.

The Pilgrim, at Bunyan Hall is exhibited Miss Janauschek at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, as Thusnelde in the "Gladiator o Mr. Dickens finished his Third course of

Readings, last night, at Steinway Hall. The only novelty in the Fourth course will be Dr. Marigold. M. Edgard took a benefit last night at the French Theater. No performance will be given there to-night. The next French dramatic representation will ur on Saturday evening.

The last "Black Crook Matinée" will be given. next Saturday, and the last performance of that salta-tory spectacle on the evening of that day. After that, Niblo's Garden will be temporarily closed, for the final full undress rehearsals of "The White Fawn."

New Year's Day is 'not a day for theaters. Yet, as some civilians and more ruralists may need amusement, several Matinées are announced, and all the evening performances will be given as usual. Barnum's Museum will, so to speak, be "turned on" all day and mearly all night. The players will earn their money unquestionably—and we trust their reward will be abundant. The Pantomime of "Little Dew-Drop" will be acted, and the Menagerie will be displayed. There will be a Matinée at Banvard's Opera House; another at the Circus; another at Bunyan Hall; another at the New-York Theater ("Under the Gaslight"); and another at the Broadway Theater, where Mrs. Howers will enact Mary Stuart.

Mary Stuart. The following is a descriptive list of the cos-

The following is a descriptive list of the costumes worn by Madam Ristori in the character of Marie Antoinette. They were by M. Worth, tailor to the Empress of the French:

First Toilet.—Gala Dress, White Satin, trimmed with Gold Fringes, Sieeves trummed with Lace, Blue Silk Cloak lined with Yellow Moire with Gold Leaves, Powdered Wig, with White and Blue Feathers, Flowers of Precoms Stones, Diamond Necklace, Ear-Rings, Brocch and Bruce-let, Rich Fan, White Satin Shoes with Gold Trimmings.

Second Toilet.—Morning Dress made of Red Silk, White Satin Under Robe, trimmed with Ruffles, Taile Necker-chief with Lace, Red Velvet Cap with White Feathers, with Torsade Tulle, Pearl Necklace and Ear-Rings, Red Shoes Gold Trimmed.

Third Toilet.—Country Silk Dress with White and Rine Stripes, trimmed with Lace, Luce Neckerchief, Straw Hat trimmed with Blue Ribbons and Feathers, Diamond and Turquoise Jewelry.

trimmed with Blue Ribbons and Feathers, Diamond and Turquoise Jewelry.

Fourth Toilet.—Chamber Dress, composed of Silk Under Robe, with White and Havana striped with Pensee, embroidered with Silk Flowers, a faithful copy of the Dress worn by Marie Antoinette, Tulie Neekerchief with Lace, Large Belt Havana Color, Diamond Brooch with Marie Antoinette's Initials.

Fifth Toilet.—Full Mourning Dress of "Poult de Soie," with Double Skirt trimmed with Lace and Jet. Black Crape Neekerchief trimmed with Lace Jot Neekiace, Ear Elines Broche, Colfiare with Jet and Black Lace.

Sixth Toilet.—Very Plain Black Woolen Dress with White Muslin, Fanchon of same style, Black Volvet of the lead.

the head. Seventh Toilet .- White Linga Dress, White Markin Neck